

# Gallipoli centenary 2015



War Memorials Trust

This helpsheet outlines some key information for secondary school teachers about the Gallipoli campaign, which took place in 1915, and suggests some activities to do that will help pupils understand and commemorate this key event of the First World War. This information may be useful for general studies of the First World War but also if you are specifically commemorating the key battles of that conflict in their centenary years.

This helpsheet is intended to offer an overview of information and some suggestions for activities only. Many of the organisations listed at [www.learnaboutwarmemorials.org/links](http://www.learnaboutwarmemorials.org/links) have also produced resources about various aspects of the First World War including the Gallipoli campaign and you may find it helpful to refer to these as well for additional information and activity resources.

## **The Gallipoli Campaign: an overview**

The battle of Gallipoli took place between 25<sup>th</sup> April 1915 and 9<sup>th</sup> January 1916. By the end of 1914 fighting on the Western Front had reached stalemate. In late 1914 the Ottoman Empire had entered the war and now posed a threat to Russia, Britain's ally. Looking for a way to break this deadlock and secure a supply path through the Dardanelles to Russia, Britain and France sought to secure the Gallipoli peninsula with the eventual aim of capturing Constantinople. This, they thought, would knock Turkey out of the war as well as opening up a new front which, it was hoped, would divide the German forces and therefore provide some relief to the Western Front.

On 19<sup>th</sup> February 1915 British and French warships moved towards the mouth of the Dardanelles, but defence was heavy and progress was slow until a breakthrough attempt on 18<sup>th</sup> March. On this day allied ships attacked with a reserve line behind, but several of them struck mines and sank as a result. This day was considered a significant victory for the Turks and ended hopes of a decisive allied naval attack.

Following this, British, French, Commonwealth and ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) troops turned their attention to a land invasion of the Gallipoli peninsula, and this was scheduled for 25<sup>th</sup> April 1915 under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton. Several landings in different areas were planned, but various difficulties hampered progress and over the following months there was little meaningful gain but high numbers of casualties. These problems included poor planning and command and a lack of geographical knowledge of the region, which led to confusion and lack of co-ordination between the different landings. Furthermore the inhospitable conditions in the area such as the hot climate and difficult terrain led to widespread sickness and hardship, which accounted for a large proportion of the total casualties.

Both sides suffered during the campaign and towards the end of 1915 after months of stalemate and with the campaign's objectives still not achieved, Hamilton was replaced by General Sir Charles Munro who quickly called for the evacuation of the Allied troops. The last troops left in January 1916 after an evacuation that could be described as the most successful part of the campaign, carried out with few casualties.

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## **How is Gallipoli remembered today?**

Gallipoli was one of the major campaigns of the First World War and is one of the events of the conflict being commemorated by government organised events during the conflict's centenary years. In 2015 descendants of those who fought in the campaign are invited to join various commemorative services, including at the Cenotaph in London and at Gallipoli itself. But how is the campaign now regarded and remembered?

While the Gallipoli campaign is regarded as a military failure for the Allies, like other battles of the First World War it is remembered for the immense bravery and sacrifices of all those involved. In particular it has become a crucial part of Australian and New Zealand culture and legend with ANZAC Day still marked on 25<sup>th</sup> April, the day the Gallipoli landings began. Gallipoli, which involved more ANZAC troops than any previous conflict, has come to be regarded as the 'birth' of Australia and New Zealand as independent nations and an event that epitomises the 'ANZAC spirit.' Commemorations of the battle in 2015 will recognise this.

ANZAC Day was officially established as a day of national commemoration in Australia and New Zealand during the 1920s, but was marked in various ways from 1916 onwards. One year to the day after the Gallipoli landings ceremonies were held in Australia and New Zealand and a commemorative march took place in London. The anniversary was also marked by Australian and New Zealand soldiers still fighting on the front line. Now, the day usually sees memorial services taking place at dawn (the time of the original landings) and commemorative marches and services at war memorials.

There are various war memorials around the world that commemorate Gallipoli, and many of the thousands of casualties are individually commemorated on the local war memorials we have in the UK (teaching materials about the UK's war memorials are available from [www.learnaboutwarmemorials.org](http://www.learnaboutwarmemorials.org)). The accompanying information sheet shows some of the UK's memorials commemorating Gallipoli. These include a memorial stone in Battersea Park which features a plaque with a map in relief showing key locations on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the Gallipoli memorial at the National Memorial Arboretum in Staffordshire. In addition to these, the Australian and New Zealand memorials at Hyde Park Corner commemorate servicemen and women from those nations who fought in the First and Second World Wars. The Australian war memorial consists of a curved wall on which the areas of conflict where Australian service men and women have fought appear, and Gallipoli is one of these.

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## **Suggested activities**

These activities suggest how you could approach teaching around the Gallipoli campaign with pupils in Key Stage 3, which may be particularly helpful during the centenary of the battle in 2015 or as part of a wider study of the events of the First World War.

### **Activity objectives:**

- Understand that the First World War was fought on different fronts
  - Know where the battle of Gallipoli took place and what conditions were like for those fighting there
  - Consider why the campaign was planned and what the impact of Gallipoli on the rest of the war was
1. Using maps and other sources, identify the key areas that saw fighting during the First World War and demonstrate that fighting was not confined to the Western Front.
  2. Locate where the Gallipoli campaign took place (several memorials to Gallipoli include maps of the area and the photos of these on the accompanying photo sheet may be helpful) and, using maps and photographs, consider what difficulties the geography and climate of the area would have meant for those fighting there. Examine what conditions were like for soldiers there in 1915.
  3. Use sources to find out what the objectives of the Gallipoli campaign were, who was involved in the planning of the campaign and why it was seen as necessary by the end of 1914.
  4. Identify some of the key reasons why the Gallipoli campaign failed and what the impact of this was.

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